

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

Author: Matthew Breidenthal and Sarah M.H. Steinkraus

Title of Report: Cultural Resources Monitoring and Inadvertent Discovery Plan for
8801 East Marginal Way South, Tukwila, Washington

Date of Report: January 12, 2020

County(ies): King Section: 33 Township: 4 Range: 4E
Quad: South Park Acres: 25

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) ☒ Yes

Historic Property Inventory Forms to be Approved Online? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Archaeological Site(s)/Isolate(s) Found or Amended? ☐ Yes ☒ No

TCP(s) found? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Replace a draft? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement? ☐ Yes # ☒ No

Were Human Remains Found? ☐ Yes DAHP Case # ☒ No

Archaeological Site #:

**8801 East Marginal Way South Remediation Project
Cultural Resources Monitoring
and Inadvertent Discovery Plan
Tukwila, Washington**

January 12, 2020

Prepared for:



Shannon & Wilson, Inc.
400 N 34th Street, Suite 100
Seattle, WA 98103

DAHP Project #2019-03-01609.

Prepared by:



Stell
22617 76th Avenue West, Suite 205
Edmonds, WA 98026

By and Matthew Breidenthal, MS and Sarah M.H. Steinkraus, MS, RPA

Stell Project Number: 4005

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT INFORMATION

Stell was contracted by Shannon & Wilson, Inc. to create a cultural resources monitoring and inadvertent discovery plan for the 8801 East Marginal Way South Remediation Project, Tukwila, Washington project (Project) (Figure 1) (see Appendix A for Inadvertent Discovery Plan). Contaminated soil has been identified in a few locations within the Project area. Shannon & Wilson, Inc. is proposing to undertake a remediation of contaminated soil and water throughout the project area. Seven discrete excavations are proposed to remove contaminated soil (as shown in Figure 3).

Areas with elevated concentrations of contaminants will be excavated and the soil disposed of off-site. Groundwater is also contaminated with halogenated volatile organic compounds across much of the western portion of the Project area. Remedial activities to address the groundwater contamination consist of injection of various chemicals into the subsurface, and the installation of an additional line air sparge (AS)/ soil vapor extraction (SVE) system west of the existing line along the western boundary of much of the width of the project area. In the northwestern corner of the project area, air knifing (a method of using compressed air or water to remove soil) will be used to remove soil adjacent to the pile wall and grout will be injected into the holes. The purpose of the grout is to prevent injected chemical entering the river. The chemical injections will be via borings drilled for the purpose. The AS/SVE will be trenched into place.

The western edge of the project area has a sheet pile wall bulkhead built in approximately 1929 that extends along the approximate northern two-thirds of the western edge of the project area to a depth of approximately 30 feet below ground surface. The sheet pile wall bends into the upland area of the Project area and extends approximately 100 feet to the east along the former southern property line. In the southwest corner of the project area, a riprap embankment or berm was built in approximately 1969 along the southern one-third of the western property boundary and to the east on the southwestern corner of the Project area. After the berm was constructed, approximately 13.5 feet of fill was placed on the east side of the embankment, bringing the ground surface to roughly its present grade.

The project area is within an area designated as very highly likely to yield cultural materials by the Department of Archaeology and Historic Places (DAHP) predictive model. A total of 29 Cultural Resources surveys, 10 archaeology sites (including precontact, historic-era, and multicomponent sites), 1 cemetery, 2 historic properties listed on a historic register, and 2,636 Historic Property Inventory forms have been conducted/recorded and reported to DAHP within 1 mile of the project area. Two ethnographic place names were recorded within or in the immediate vicinity of the project area. The area was originally homesteaded in the 1860s and has been in continuous use since that time.

1.2 PROJECT AREA

The Project area is located on the right (eastern) bank of the Lower Duwamish Waterway (LDW), approximately four miles upstream from the mouth of the Duwamish River, in Section 33 of Township 24 North, Range 4 East, Willamette Meridian. The upland portion of the Project area occupies 24.30 acres at 8801 East Marginal Way South (King County Parcel No. 5422600060), in the City of Tukwila, Washington (see Figure 1 through Figure 3).

The upland portion of the Project area is relatively flat, with a ground surface elevation of approximately 20 feet above mean sea level (msl). The upland portion of the Project area is owned by Centerpoint 8801 Marginal LLC (Centerpoint). The Project area has been leased to Insurance Auto Auctions, Inc. (IAAI) since 2004, although the property is currently vacant. Zoning by the City of Tukwila is manufacturing industrial center/heavy industry.

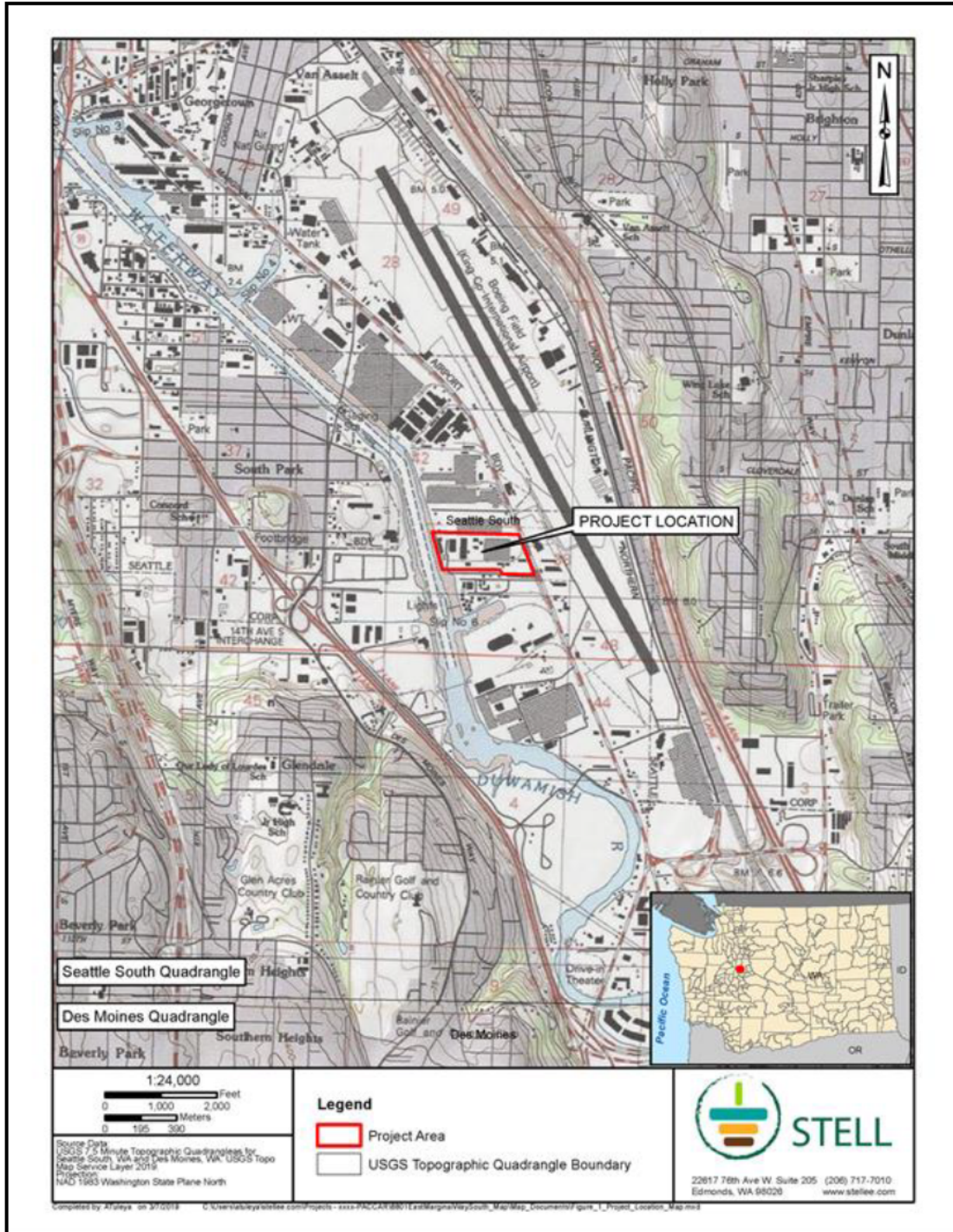


Figure 1. Project area location map projected on the USGS (2019) topographic quadrangle.

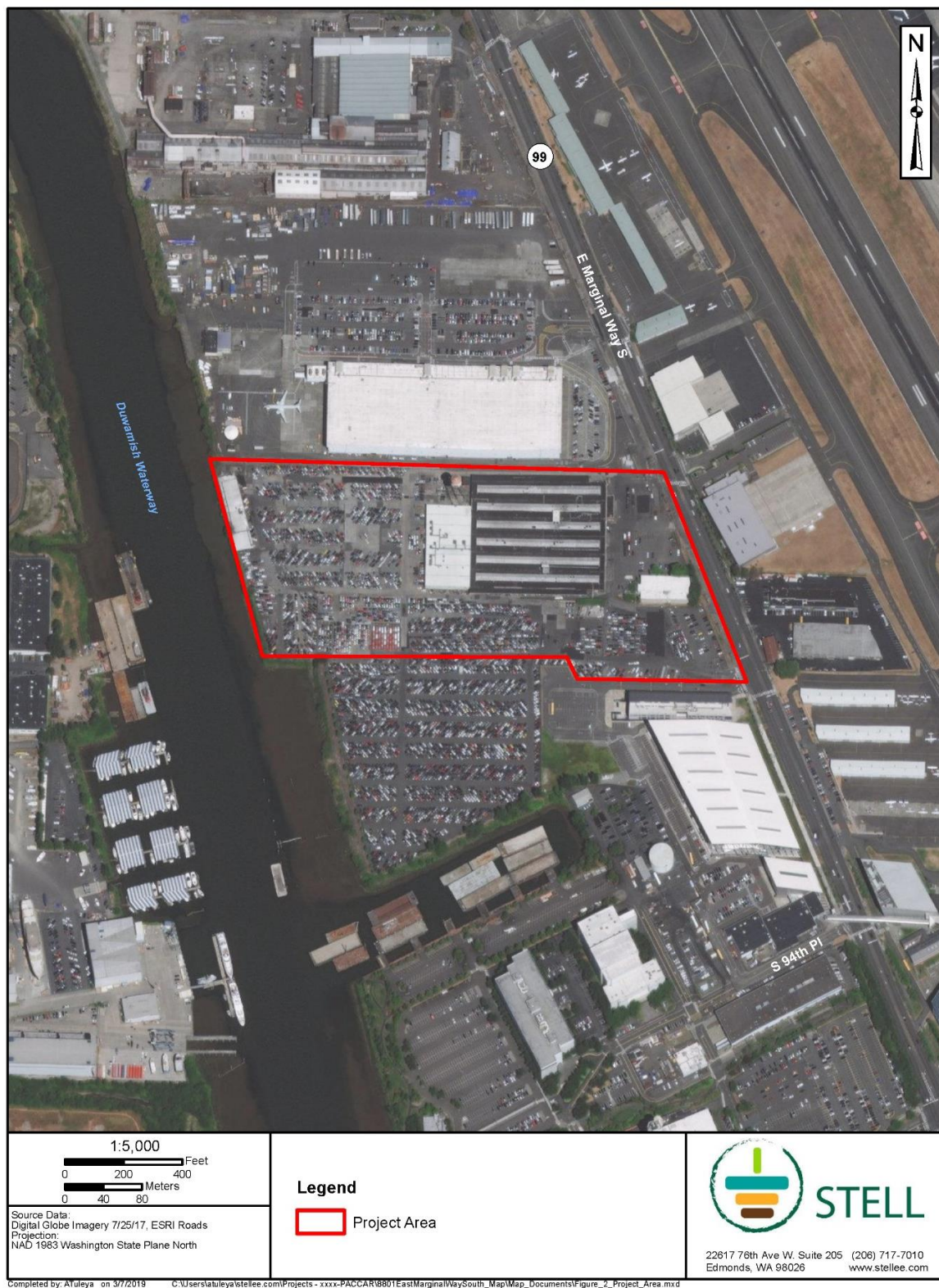


Figure 2. Project area location map projected on an aerial photograph (2017).

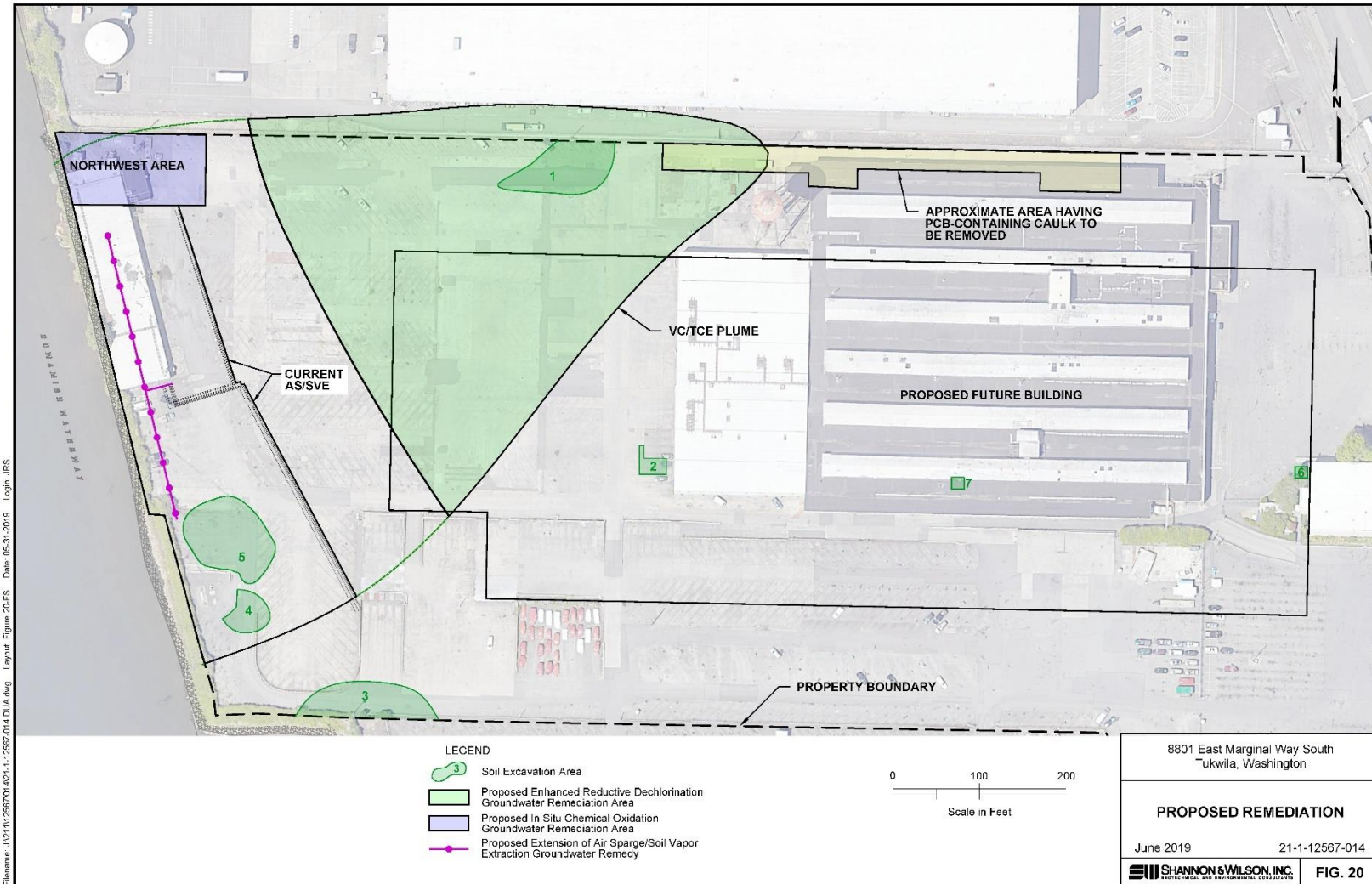


Figure 3. Draft project plan map from Shannon & Wilson.

1.3 PROJECT BACKGROUND

A cultural resources review of the project (which did not include any fieldwork) was conducted in August of 2018 by Stell (Steinkraus and McWilliams 2018). In the report it was recommended that the City of Tukwila consult with local Affected Tribes regarding future project work and that a Monitoring and Inadvertent Discovery Plan (this document) be created. These recommendations were based on DAHP recommendations for the project (see Appendix A in Steinkraus and McWilliams 2018). The DAHP Project Number is 2019-03-01609. This number should be attached to all cultural resources documentation and DAHP communications associated with this project.

Stell's cultural resources review (Steinkraus and McWilliams 2018) found that previously recorded archaeological sites in the area consist of precontact isolates and several shell middens, as well as historic features and refuse concentrations. In terms of archaeological expectations, it is possible that these types of materials may also be located within the project area. This area is along the meander belt of the Lower Duwamish River which was a major travel corridor until the Puget Sound region was logged and roads were constructed in the late 1800s and early 1900s. The placement of the Project area on a notable bend in the river (prior to channelization efforts in the early 1900s) increases the likelihood that humans stopped in this area and therefore increases the odds that cultural materials are present (Figure 4).

This area was also an early farm from 1866 until the land was industrialized in the 1930s, so evidence of agricultural activities such as pieces of farming equipment, horse or other domesticated animal skeletal materials, and domestic materials dating from the late 1800s and early 1900s may also be present subsurface. There may also be evidence of early logging activities as the farmland would have needed to be cleared in order to create agricultural fields (Steinkraus and McWilliams 2018).

Soils in the area are slightly to moderately acid and poorly drained. Soils with low acid levels are generally better for the preservation of any cultural materials that are present, and the anaerobic conditions created in slow-draining soils also increase preservation. Acidic soils can degrade artifacts until they are no longer recognizable, or in extreme cases, until they degrade completely. This means that the subsurface preservation of cultural materials would be quite high in this location (Steinkraus and McWilliams 2018).

A study of the built environment was also conducted for the property in 2019 (Stropes et al. 2019) for a separate project (DAHP Project #2019-10-08110). This review documented four historic properties that include Property #720344, 720349, 720352, and 720356 (see Appendix B for HPI forms). The review recommended that none of these properties were eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or the Washington Heritage Register. All four properties will be demolished for Project #2019-10-08110.

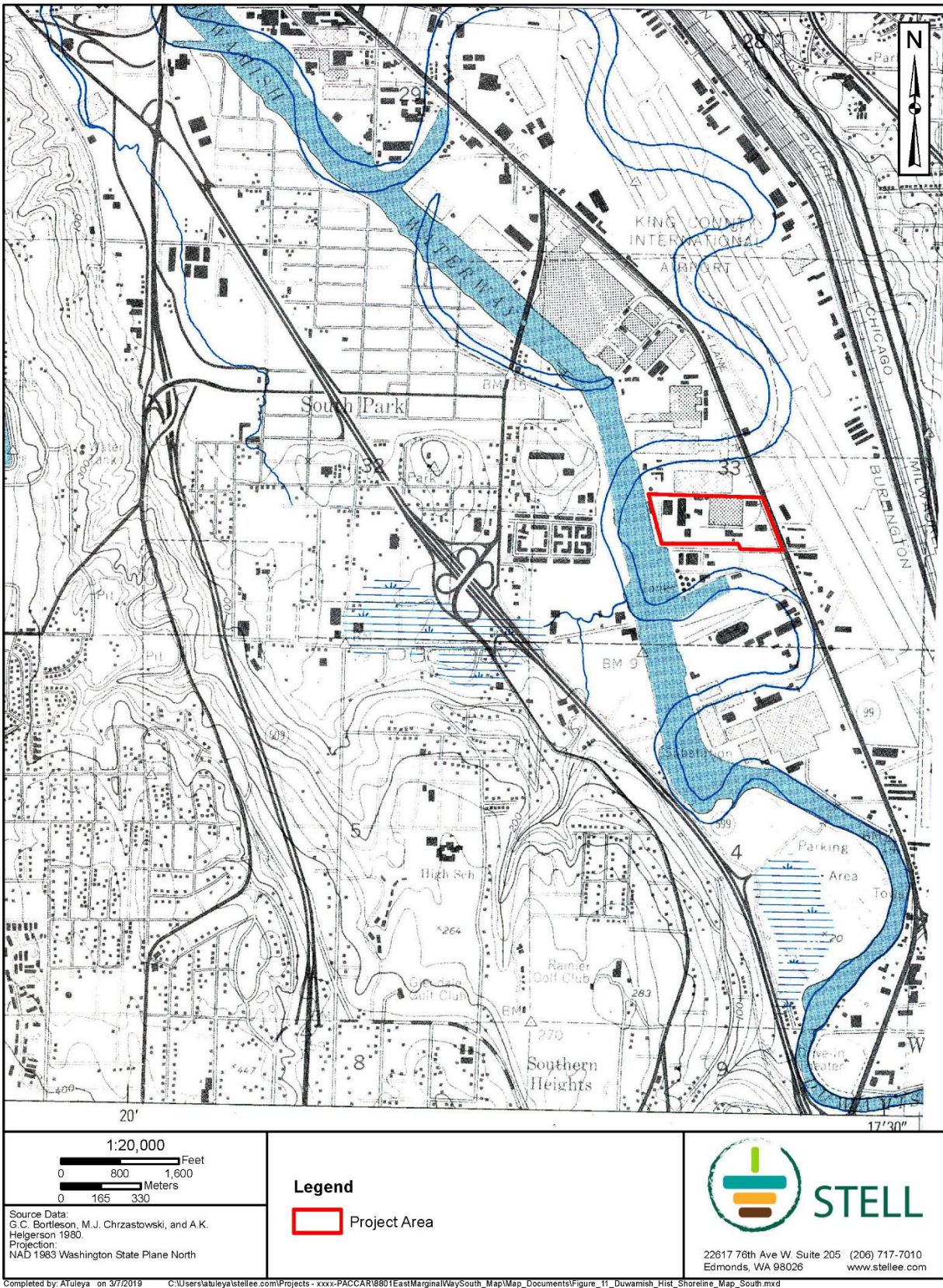


Figure 4. Duwamish River historical channel map.

1.4 REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

This project is subject to the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), which mirrors the National Environmental Policy Act. SEPA requires that all major actions sponsored, funded, permitted, or approved by Washington State and/or local agencies consider the impacts of the planned action on the environment and properties of historical, archaeological, scientific, or cultural importance (Washington Administrative Code 197-11-960). Especially those that are or could be listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or other historic registers including the Washington Heritage Register or King County Landmarks. The Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) is the lead agency for considering the effects of a proposed action on cultural resources and provides formal recommendations to local governments and other Washington State agencies for appropriate treatments or actions.

Historic properties that could be eligible for the NRHP include any artifacts, records, and remains that are related to such a district, site, building, structure, or object (16 United States Code [USC] 470[5]). The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. They also:

- a) Are associated with events that have made a contribution to the broad pattern of our history;
- b) Are associated with the lives of people significant in our past;
- c) Embody the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- d) Have yielded, or are likely to yield, information important for understanding prehistory or history (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 60.4).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING PLAN

To satisfy the requirements of Washington State DAHP, Stell will provide on-site monitoring, daily logs during monitoring activities, and a technical report at the close of monitoring for the 8801 East Marginal Way South Project. Sarah M.H. Steinkraus, MS, RPA will be the lead archaeologist on this project. Ms. Steinkraus meets the Secretary of the Interior's, and thus Washington State's, criteria for a Professional Archaeologist. Ms. Steinkraus has extensive experience in conducting archaeological surveys, assessments, and monitoring in the Puget Sound region.

2.1 ON-SITE MONITORING

The archaeological monitor will watch any ground disturbing activities within the Project area. The monitor will closely look for any organic or shell midden deposits, signs of soil oxidation, lithic or bone artifacts, or animal or human bones. No previously recorded cultural resources are located within the project area. If artifacts or other potential archaeological deposits are observed, the archaeological monitor will direct the contractor to temporarily cease work in the immediate vicinity while the monitor conducts a close inspection.

The archaeological monitor may from time to time request a temporary halt to work activities in order to document archaeological materials or for a closer inspection of the trench sidewall. Such documentation usually takes a few minutes (entailing photographs and written descriptions) but may take longer. The archaeologist will give an estimate of the amount of time needed to document materials to the equipment operator and/or foreman and will update them of any changes to the estimate.

If potentially significant archaeological deposits are discovered during construction while the archaeological monitor is on site, the monitor will direct the contractor to cordon off the area within 30 feet of the discovery and initiate the find reporting and evaluation processes described in the Inadvertent Discovery Plan (Attachment A). If evidence of cultural resources is found in exposed surfaces within the Project Area, it will be further investigated to establish whether it is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

If human remains are encountered, the King County Sheriff and Medical Examiner will be immediately notified (Attachment A). If the remains are determined not to be associated with a criminal investigation, the DAHP will be immediately contacted, as well as any affected tribes, if applicable (Attachment A).

2.1.1 MONITORING LOG

The archaeological monitor will complete a monitoring log for each monitoring session to document time in the field, the day's progress and findings, and any difficulties encountered, and actions proposed or taken to alleviate them.

2.1.2 MONITORING REPORT

Following the conclusion of archaeological monitoring activities, Stell will prepare a report describing the conduct and findings of this work effort. The report will include a discussion of the project, the methods used in monitoring, and observations about site geology, environmental history, and any cultural resources that were observed. Photographs, sketches, or maps may be included, as needed. The report will be submitted to Shannon & Wilson, Inc. in complete draft form prior to it being sent to the Washington State DAHP and affected tribes for review.

2.1.3 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The archaeological monitor will be working under an approved health and safety plan provided by the Client's Contractor. That individual will at all times be in compliance with the health and safety plan of the contractor. Staff will be briefed on that plan and will at all times comply with it. Field staff will have all necessary training and certification prior to commencing monitoring activities.

3 REFERENCES

Steinkraus, S.M.H., and T.A. McWilliams

2018 *Cultural Resources Review for 8801 East Marginal Way South, Tukwila, Washington*. Prepared for Shannon & Wilson, Inc. Prepared by Stell, Edmonds, Washington.

Stropes, Tracy A., J.R.K Stropes, Brian F. Smith

2019 Cultural Resources Assessment for the 8801 East Marginal Way Project, City of Tukwila, King County, Washington. Prepared for CenterPoint Properties Trust. Prepared by Brian F. Smith & Associates, Poway, California.

**APPENDIX A:
INADVERTENT DISCOVERY PLAN**

Inadvertent Discovery Plan for the 8801 East Marginal Way South Remediation Project City of Tukwila, King County, Washington

INTRODUCTION

Shannon & Wilson, Inc. plans to undertake a remediation of contaminated soil and water throughout the project area in Tukwila, Washington. Seven discrete excavations are proposed to remove contaminated soil. Areas with elevated concentrations of contaminants will be excavated and the soil disposed of off-site. The following Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) outlines procedures to follow, in accordance with federal laws, if archaeological materials or human remains are discovered.

State laws are in place which protect archaeological resources. The Archaeological Sites and Resources law (RCW Chapter 27.53) outlines the protection of archaeological resources. Shannon & Wilson, Inc. will act in accordance with State laws in dealing with the treatment of cultural resources and the consultation of concerned parties. Potentially concerned parties include: the Duwamish Tribe, Suquamish Tribe, Snoqualmie Tribe, Tulalip Tribes, Muckleshoot Tribe, Stillaguamish Tribe, and the Department of Archaeology & Historic Preservation (DAHP), and the City of Tukwila.

A cultural resources review from Stell (Steinkraus and McWilliams 2018), discusses the cultural resources nearest to the Project Area and an assessment of the likelihood that cultural materials may be located within the Project Area. It recommends the creation of a Monitoring and Inadvertent Discovery Plan (this document) and that an archaeological monitor observe all soils removed from the Project area.

A study of the built environment was also conducted for the property in 2019 (Stropes et al. 2019) for a separate project (DAHP Project #2019-10-08110). This review documented four historic properties that include Property #720344, 720349, 720352, and 720356 (see Appendix B for HPI forms). The review recommended that none of these properties were eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or the Washington Heritage Register. All four properties will be demolished for Project #2019-10-08110.

The DAHP Project Number for this Project is 2019-03-01609. This number should be attached to all cultural resources documentation and DAHP communications associated with this project.

The monitoring archaeologist will have the ability to halt construction if they observe or identify any cultural materials and will have adequate time to assess, record, and potentially analyze any resources that might be uncovered. DAHP will be notified of all discoveries that occur during the course of the Project. The results of this monitoring effort will be documented at the completion of the project.

This document serves as the plan for dealing with any discoveries of human skeletal remains, artifacts, sites, or any other cultural resources that are potentially eligible for listing in the National

Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This plan is intended to provide guidance to Shannon & Wilson, Inc. so they can:

1. Comply with applicable local and State laws and regulations, particularly Title 27 Revised Codes of Washington Chapter 27.44 Indian Graves and Records, Chapter 27.53 Archaeological Sites and Resources, and Title 68 Chapter 60.050 Protection of historic graves,
2. Describe to regulatory and review agencies the procedures that Shannon & Wilson, Inc. will follow to prepare for and deal with inadvertent discoveries, and
3. Provide direction and guidance to project personnel on the proper procedures to be followed should an inadvertent discovery occur.

RECOGNIZING CULTURAL MATERIALS

A cultural resource discovery could be from the precontact or historic eras. Examples include:

- An accumulation of shell, burned rocks, or other food related materials;
- Bones or small pieces of bone;
- An area of charcoal or very dark stained soil with artifacts;
- Stone tools or waste flakes (i.e. an arrowhead, or stone chips);
- Clusters of tin cans or bottles, logging or agricultural equipment that appears to be older than 50 years;
- Buried railroad tracks, decking, or other industrial materials; and
- Historic structures, portions of historic structures, or associated utilities aged 40 years or older. These do not include structures that have already been documented and determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by DAHP.

When in doubt, assume the material is a cultural resource.

ON-SITE RESPONSIBILITIES

STEP 1: STOP WORK. If any Shannon & Wilson, Inc. employee, contractor, or subcontractor believes that they have uncovered a cultural resource at any point during the project, all work adjacent to the discovery must stop. The discovery location should be secured at all times.

STEP 2: NOTIFY MONITOR. If there is an archaeological monitor for the project, notify that person. If there is a monitoring plan in place, the monitor will follow its provisions. If there is no archaeological monitor in place the Project Manager should be notified at which time they should contact a professional archaeologist to examine the find and determine if it is a cultural resource or not and provide significance recommendations.

STEP 3: NOTIFY AND CONSULT WITH DAHP. Immediately contact DAHP to assist in the significance evaluation of all inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources. Any discovery deemed eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) will be assessed and treated per the provisions set forth in this document (Attachment A). If the state agency representatives determine that the discovery is an eligible cultural resource, they and the affected tribe(s), will

consult to determine appropriate treatment to be presented and agreed upon in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) or other appropriate documentation.

Mitigation measures will be developed in consultation with City of Tukwila, DAHP, and the affected tribes (where appropriate), which could include avoidance through redesign, conducting data recovery and/or relocating materials or remains. Agreed upon treatment measures performed by Shannon & Wilson, Inc. may include protecting in place or data recovery such as mapping, photography, limited probing, and sample collection, or other measures. This information is covered by the Public Records Act (RCW 42.17.250) and specific components of the records are exempt from disclosure (RCW 42.17.310(1)(k)) to avoid the looting or depredation of such sites.

PROTOCOL FOR TREATMENT OF HUMAN REMAINS

As per RCW 68.50.645, in the event that human remains, or material evidence of burial sites are encountered within the Project Area, whether during planned maintenance and construction activities, authorized archaeological excavations, or as a result of natural processes, the following protocol will be strictly followed:

1. If human skeletal remains are located within the Project Area, then all activity that may cause further disturbance to the remains will cease within at least 30 feet.
2. The area of the find will be secured and protected from further disturbance.
3. The finding of human skeletal remains will be reported to the King County Medical Examiner and local law enforcement in the most expeditious manner possible. The remains will not be touched, moved, or further disturbed.
4. The county medical examiner will assume jurisdiction over the human skeletal remains and make a determination of whether those remains are forensic or non-forensic. If the county medical examiner determines the remains are non-forensic, then they will report that finding to the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) who will then take jurisdiction over the remains.
5. The DAHP will notify any appropriate cemeteries and all affected tribes of the find.
6. The State Physical Anthropologist will make a determination of whether the remains are Indian or Non-Indian and report that finding to any appropriate cemeteries and the affected tribes.
7. The DAHP will then handle all consultation with the affected parties as to the future preservation, excavation, and disposition of the remains.

Failure to follow this human remains protocol is a misdemeanor in Washington State.

PROTOCOL FOR RESPONSE TO VANDALISM

Vandalism consists of disturbance to historic properties, including unauthorized digging into archaeological sites or collection of artifacts. The probability for vandalism within the project is low; however, if at any time, employees or contractors encounter unauthorized visitors who appear to be digging or collecting materials from the ground surface, or are in possession of excavation equipment, or if a Shannon & Wilson, Inc. representative encounters evidence of recent unauthorized excavations or abandoned digging equipment (such as screens or shovels), the following protocol will be implemented.

1. If a possible vandal or looter is present, the Shannon & Wilson, Inc. representative will note information about the person, their equipment, and their vehicle and immediately relay the information to the work supervisor, who will confirm the information and notify the King County Sheriff's Office.
2. If the Shannon & Wilson, Inc. representative notes abandoned excavations or digging equipment, they will notify within 24 hours the cultural resources coordinator, who will notify the King County Sheriff's Office and the DAHP. The cultural resources coordinator will visit the site as soon as possible to assess any damage.
3. If a Native American site has been vandalized, the cultural resources coordinator will notify representatives of the affected tribes and the DAHP about this assessment and will invite them to attend the site inspection.
4. The assessment of impact will be described in a formal letter report from Shannon & Wilson, Inc. to the City of Tukwila, affected tribes, and DAHP, if applicable.
5. In consultation with the City of Tukwila, affected tribes, and DAHP, Shannon & Wilson, Inc. will identify what actions, if any, should be taken to mitigate damage to an affected site and/or prevent further damage.
6. Any act of vandalism or looting that involves human remains will also trigger the protocol for the treatment of human remains outlined above.
7. All acts of vandalism or looting will be referred to the King County Sheriff for investigation and possible prosecution.

PROTOCOL FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE

A number of events can occur within the Project that require a rapid response in order to safeguard facilities, provide for protection of wildlife habitat, protect public and private property, and prevent serious injury or loss of human life. These include, but are not limited to; wild fire, wind and electrical storms, mass wasting events (erosion), flood, earthquake, and dam or other Project facility failure. The emergency response protocol is designed to be implemented after such events have occurred.

1. The supervisor of response will notify the cultural resources coordinator of the location and nature of the emergency activities.
2. The cultural resources coordinator will check relevant databases for historic properties in the vicinity of the emergency.
3. If historic properties are in the area of the emergency or the response (for example, both the area of the wild fire and the location of the construction of a fire line), then the cultural resources coordinator will be responsible for conducting a professional review by a qualified person of the condition of those properties.
4. The cultural resources coordinator will use existing documentation as a comparison to a field visit to determine if historic properties and/or cultural resources have been destroyed, damaged, or endangered by the emergency event or the response. If any of these conditions exist, then the cultural resources coordinator will document them in the field with mapping, photographs, and, in the case of imminent loss, collection of artifacts. The cultural resources coordinator will prepare a report documenting the nature and location of the emergency event, the nature of the response, the impact on the historic properties and/or cultural resources, and any proposals to prevent further damage to the properties and to mitigate for the loss. This report will be submitted to the City of Tukwila, affected tribes, and DAHP within 4 months of the event for review and comment. After a 30-day comment period, the comments of all of the consulting parties will be incorporated into a final report and copies will be sent to all of the participating parties.
5. If no alteration to the condition of the properties has occurred, a letter to that effect noting the date(s) of the field visit(s) will be placed on file in lieu of the formal report.

AGENCY CONTACTS

Shannon & Wilson, Inc.

Primary Contact: Meg Strong

Mobile: (b) (6)

Cultural Resources Specialist, Stell

Primary Contact: Sarah Steinkraus, Principal Investigator/ Senior Archaeologist

Mobile: (b) (6)

Washington Dept. of Ecology

Primary Contact: Erin Hobbs

Mobile: (b) (6)

King County Medical Examiner

Contact Number: 206-731-3232

King County Sheriff

Contact Number: 206-296-3311 or 911

City of Tukwila Police Department

Business Contact Number: 206-433-1808

City of Tukwila

Office: 6200 Southcenter Blvd. Tukwila, WA

Contact Number: 206-433-1800

Department of Archaeology & Historic Preservation Office

Primary Contact: Stephanie Jolivet, Local Government Archaeologist

Office: 360-586-3088

Secondary Contact: Dr. Guy Tasa, State Physical Anthropologist

Office: 360-586-3534

Tribal Contacts:

Duwamish Tribe

Primary Contact: Cecile Hansen, Chairwoman

Office: 206-431-1582

Suquamish Tribe

Primary Contact: Dennis Lewarch, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Office: 360-394-8529

Snoqualmie Nation

Primary Contact: Steve Mullen-Moses, Director of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Office: 425-495-6097

Tulalip Tribes

Primary Contact: Richard Young, Cultural Resources Director

Office: 360-716-2652

Muckleshoot Indian Tribe

Primary Contact: Laura Murphy, Archaeologist

Office: 253-876-327

Stillaguamish Tribe

Primary Contact: Kerry Lyste, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Office: 360-652-7362 ext. 226

APPENDIX B- HPI FORMS



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisher Body Corporation Woodworking Plant

Property ID: 720344

Location



Address: 8801 E Marginal Way S, Seattle, WA, 98108, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, King County, T24R04E33, SEATTLE SOUTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: 1.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1928	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1969	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1939	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1945	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Manufacturing Facility
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Manufacturing Facility

Historic Context:

Category
Industry/Manufacturing



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisher Body Corporation Woodworking Plant

Property ID: 720344

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
----------	-----------------

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2019-10-08110, Warehouse construction at 8801 East Marginal Way	10/24/2019		

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisher Body Corporation Woodworking Plant

Property ID: 720344

Photos



Fisher Body Corporation Woodworking Plant.jpg

90thAnniversary_billboard_1956.jpg



134-Factory-1951c.jpg

134-Factory-1951a.jpg



Structure 1 North Facade.jpg

Structure 1 West Facade.jpg

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisher Body Corporation Woodworking Plant

Property ID: 720344



Structure 1 South Facade.jpg



1941 Advertisement courtesy of Graff 2008.png



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisher Body Corporation Woodworking Plant

Property ID: 720344

Inventory Details - 10/24/2019

Common name:

Date recorded: 10/24/2019

Field Recorder: Tracy Stropes

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Plan	Irregular
Cladding	Brick
Cladding	Brick
Roof Material	Wood - Plank
Roof Type	Monitor
Roof Type	Gable - Front
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Form Type	Utilitarian
Foundation	Concrete - Poured

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

Significance narrative: The Fisher Body Corporation Woodworking Plant, which was framed on the north and south by railroad spur lines, was recorded in Kroll's 1930s-1940s atlas as the "Fisher Body Corp Plant." In contradiction to Assessor's records which state that Structure 1 was completed in 1930, a report by GMC, which lists properties and companies operated in 1933, documents the Fisher Body Company (FBC) of Seattle, a 193,505-square-foot woodworking plant, as having been acquired in 1928 (Pound 1934). The square footage of the building, as described by GMC (Pound 1934), matches the current square footage of the original portion of the woodworking plant. The 1928 date of construction for the plant is substantiated by a 1928 newspaper article that indicates that Ed Fisher, the president of FBC, visited Seattle in May 1928 investigating a prospective site for a factory branch (Spokane Chronicle 1928). Two additional newspaper articles from 1929 (Spokane Chronicle 1929; Semi-Weekly Spokesman Review 1929) reference a Seattle-based FBC facility, which indicates that Structure 1 was completed between May 1928 and October 1929. The woodworking plant was constructed by Fisher Body Company as a woodworking facility for use in the manufacture of wooden body parts for automobiles. The building functioned as such until 1939, when the property was leased to the Boeing Aircraft



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisher Body Corporation Woodworking Plant

Property ID: 720344

Company as a sub-assembly manufacturing facility until 1946.

In 1939, the property was leased by the Boeing Aircraft Company to serve as an “addition to its assembly facilities” (Spokane Chronicle 1939). A 1941 Boeing advertisement depicts the building as “Boeing Plant No. 3.” In order to convert the plant into an aircraft manufacturing facility, woodworking machinery was removed and “sub-assembly fixtures for airplane parts” were installed (National Aeronautic Association of U.S.A., Inc. 1940). A March 1940 article indicates that the Seattle-based Boeing facilities, which also included Boeing Plant Nos. 1 and 2 located to the north along the Duwamish River, were used to manufacture four-engine, Boeing B-17B, Flying Fortresses for the United States Army Air Corps:

“The manufacture of parts takes place at Boeing Plant No. 1, and small sub-assemblies are made at the new Boeing Plant No. 3. Both of these other plants feed the assembly lines at Plant No. 2.” (New York National Guardsman 1940). The Boeing Aircraft Company used the structure only until the end of World War II, after which the Pacific Car & Foundry Company (PACCAR), the parent company of Kenworth Motor Truck Corporation (Kenworth), purchased the property in October 1945 (Siefkes 1998). Between 1946 and 2001, the building functioned as a manufacturing plant for Kenworth, focusing upon the production of trucks and buses.

Although all three companies were influential in different periods of the city of Tukwila’s history, the modifications made to the original woodworking plant and the property itself have negatively impacted the buildings’ ability to convey any potential association with each period of use. This is especially true since the entire primary (east) façade was modified after 1965, when gabled parapets and original windows and doors were removed. Additional modifications include removal of the western wall for the construction of a warehouse addition between 1969 and 1980 and the construction of a brick, projecting entryway addition on the east façade between 1969 and 1980, which was subsequently moved further north on the east façade between 1980 and 1990. Although the woodworking plant was used as a manufacturing facility for FBC, Boeing, and Kenworth, no specific historic events are known to have occurred at the property. Therefore, due to the modifications made to Structure 1 and the surrounding property, which have negatively impacted integrity of design, materials, setting, and feeling, the building no longer possesses the physical features that would convey the property’s historic character. The woodworking facility was originally built during Tukwila’s period of early industrial development along the Duwamish River. However, the building no longer retains enough integrity to convey an association with either period. In addition, although the building was operated by FBC, Boeing, and Kenworth to manufacture wood parts for automobile bodies, airplane parts, and trucks, a majority of the modifications that affected its overall integrity occurred after the historic period, thereby negatively impacting its association with all three companies. The woodworking facility did play a role in the manufacturing of parts for war planes during World War II; however, this contribution is not sufficient to be the basis for satisfaction of local or National Register significance criteria. Although the woodworking plant was constructed as part of FBC’s operations, it did not serve as the office or work place for any of the Fisher brothers. The building is also not associated with any significant individuals from Boeing or Kenworth who may have worked at the facility during its various stages of manufacturing. The woodworking facility also does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, style, or method of design or construction, primarily due to the substantial modifications that the building has undergone since its construction and subsequent uses as a manufacturing facility for FBC, Boeing, and Kenworth. It is unlikely that the



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisher Body Corporation Woodworking Plant

Property ID: 720344

building could contribute additional information which could be considered important to the history of the local area or the state, or would be of any scientific value. As such, the Fisher Body Corporation Woodworking Plant does not appear to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places.

Physical description:

Although the main roof of the building appears flat from the primary (east) façade due to the application of a non-original metal parapet, the roof actually exhibits six separate, extremely low-pitched gables with a monitor set atop each gable. The roof of the main body of the structure is supported by six separate Fink steel truss systems, while the framing for the monitors above consists of typical monitor truss systems (Punmia et al. 1998).

Large, fixed, steel-framed, multi-pane windows with floating vents are located on both the north and south façades of the monitors. Exterior walls of the building originally consisted of brick masonry and large, fixed, steel-framed, multi-pane windows with floating vents on the north, south, and east façades. Although many of the original windows have been retained on the north and south facades, windows and doors on the east façade, except for at the southeast corner, were replaced after 1965. Since the construction of a warehouse addition resulted in the removal the west façade of the building between 1969 and 1980, its original configuration is unknown.

When the building was initially constructed, the property featured two railroad spurs that ran along the north and south façades of the structure. The original loading doors, which were likely primarily wood and folding-style, featured bands of steel-framed, fixed, multi-pane clerestory windows above. These loading doors were interspersed along the north and south façades in order to load and unload materials from the train cars.

Although all doors have been replaced, except those at the western end of the north façade and some on the south façade, most original openings have been retained.

Metal-framed awnings with a wood soffit were included in the original design of the building on the north and south façades in order to shelter the railroad tracks during shipping and receiving.

The 1969 to 1980 warehouse addition constructed onto the west façade of the woodworking plant is side-gabled with a low-pitched roof and exhibits metal exterior cladding. The warehouse addition features no windows or doors on the north façade, three pedestrian doors and 11 loading doors of various sizes on the west façade, and a pedestrian door and two horizontal pass-through windows on the south façade.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisher Body Corporation Woodworking Plant

Property ID: 720344

Bibliography:

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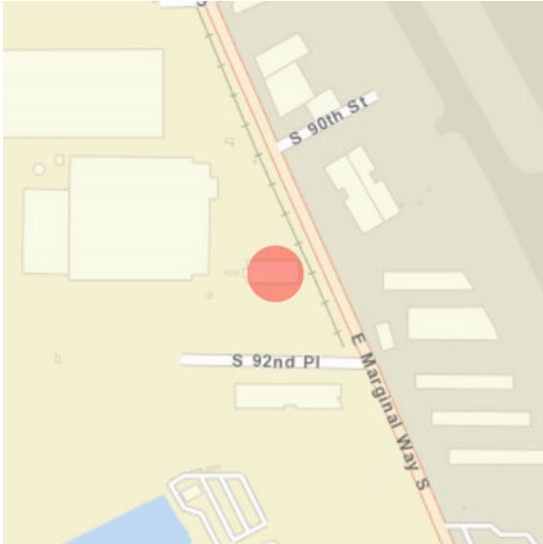
Spokane Chronicle
1928 Fisher Body Firm Seeks Coast Plant. 8 May:10. Spokane, Washington.
1929 Man Electrocuted. 31 Oct:19. Spokane, Washington
1939 Increase Space. 5 December:17. Spokane, Washington.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kenworth Office Building

Property ID: 720349

Location



Address: 8801 E Marginal Way S, Seattle, WA, 98108, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, King County, T24R04E33, SEATTLE SOUTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: 2.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1964	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Business
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Business

Historic Context:

Category

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kenworth Office Building

Property ID: 720349

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2019-10-08110, , Warehouse construction at 8801 East Marginal Way	10/24/2019		

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kenworth Office Building

Property ID: 720349

Photos



North facade of Structure 2.jpg



North facade of the western entryway projection on Structure 2.jpg



View of central main entrance on the primary (north) facade.jpg



West facade of Structure 2.jpg



South facade of the Kenworth Office Building.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kenworth Office Building

Property ID: 720349

Inventory Details - 10/24/2019

Common name:

Date recorded: 10/24/2019

Field Recorder: Tracy Stropes

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial - Solid End Wall
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Glass - Spandrel Glass
Structural System	Masonry - Concrete Block
Plan	Rectangle

Styles:

Period	Style Details
Modern Movement	Curtain Wall

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kenworth Office Building

Property ID: 720349

Significance narrative: The Kenworth Office Building was constructed as a A Mesian-style office building for the Kenworth manufacturing facility located in the former Fisher Body Corporation Woodworking Plant on the property. The Kenworth Office Building appears to have replaced a brick office addition on the woodworking plant that was constructed between 1941 to 1956 and demolished between 1965 and 1969 after construction of Structure 2 had been completed.

Prior to the construction of the Kenworth Office Building, Kenworth utilized the property primarily for the manufacture of trucks and busses. Throughout the mid- to late twentieth century, Kenworth continued to grow, establishing offices and factories as far as Melbourne, Australia. On June 4, 1993, Kenworth opened a new facility in Renton, Washington, relocating most operations to the new facility. By 2001, Kenworth had ceased production at the 8801 East Marginal Way facility (Kenworth 2013). Since 2005, the property has been used by IAAI. No known historic events or significant persons are associated with the Kenworth Office Building. In addition, although the building was designed in the Mesian style it is not considered a unique or exceptionally representative example of the style.

Physical description: The primary (north) façade of the building features a curtain wall made up of large panes of floor-to-ceiling glass set in extruded, aluminum mullions. Spandrel panels of pale green (first floor) and charcoal (second floor) divide the glass horizontally, hiding the floors and ceilings between the two floors. Support walls for the building are made of eight-inch concrete block masonry along the south, west, and east façades. Two entry doors are located on the primary (north) façade: one near the center and one toward the western end. The entrance near the center is raised approximately two feet from ground level and exhibits a set of double doors accessed via a landing, which is sheltered by a simple, rectangular, metal overhang that is supported by rectangular metal posts. A ramp extending west from the central door allows access to the entryway from the ground level. The ramp and landing feature a simple aluminum railing. The railing and overhang appear original to the building. The entrance at the western end of the north façade is set back within the building and features a single, metal-framed, glass door. Access to this door is achieved via a concrete ramp with a non-original steel railing. On the west façade of the building is a structural projection that features another entryway. This western entryway allows access into the building from the former woodworking facility via a covered ramp. The north façade of the entryway projection possesses the same floor-to-ceiling windows as the primary façade. The west façade also features a solid structural wall and two floor-to-ceiling windows on the second floor. A metal overhang, similar to the one at the main entrance, only smaller, shelters the western entry door. The covered ramp leading to the west façade from the former woodworking facility exhibits domed sky-lights. It is not original to the building and sits approximately six inches below the metal overhang. The roof of the building is flat with an enclosed structural system and no overhang. The load-bearing, concrete block masonry, exterior walls extend past the roofline creating parapets. Those façades featuring curtain walls have no parapet. The south and east façades feature no windows and only small, fireproof, pedestrian doors.

Bibliography: Kenworth
2013 News Release: Kenworth and PACCAR Assembly Plants Carry on Kenworth's 90-Year Tradition of Quality and Innovation. Electronic document, <https://www.kenworth.com/news/news-releases/2013/october/90th-anniversary-plants.aspx>, accessed July 24, 2019.

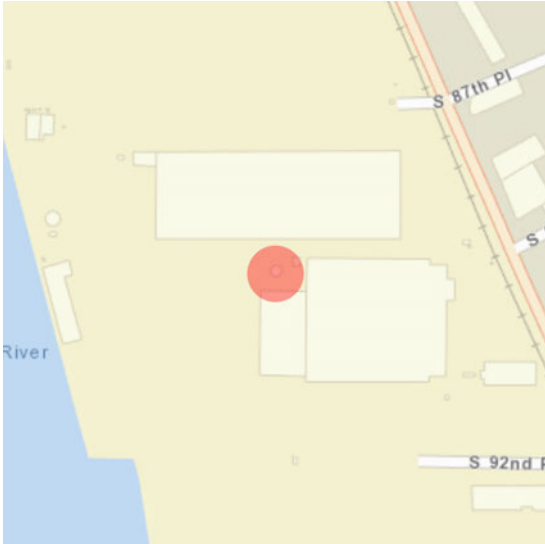


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisher Body Corporation Woodworking
Plant Water Storage Tank

Property ID: 720352

Location



Address: 8801 E Marginal Way S, Seattle, WA, 98108, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, King County, T24R04E33, SEATTLE SOUTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1928	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Manufacturing Facility
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Manufacturing Facility

Historic Context:

Category

Industry/Manufacturing

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisher Body Corporation Woodworking
Plant Water Storage Tank

Property ID: 720352

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2019-10-08110, , Warehouse construction at 8801 East Marginal Way	10/25/2019		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisher Body Corporation Woodworking
Plant Water Storage Tank

Property ID: 720352

Photos



Structure 3.jpg



20190712_124500.jpg



134-Factory-1951c.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisher Body Corporation Woodworking
Plant Water Storage Tank

Property ID: 720352

Inventory Details - 10/25/2019

Common name:

Date recorded: 10/25/2019

Field Recorder: Tracy Stropes

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Utilitarian
Roof Type	Conical
Roof Material	Metal
Cladding	Metal
Structural System	Metal - Steel
Plan	Apsidal

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisher Body Corporation Woodworking
Plant Water Storage Tank

Property ID: 720352

Significance narrative: The Fisher Body Corporation Water Storage Tank is a water storage tank built between 1928 and 1929 as part of the woodworking facility for Fisher Body Corporation (Pound 1934). In 1939, the property was leased by the Boeing Aircraft Company to serve as an “addition to its assembly facilities” (Spokane Chronicle 1939). A 1941 Boeing advertisement depicts Structures 1 and 3 as “Boeing Plant No. 3.” A March 1940 article indicates that the Seattle-based Boeing facilities, which also included Boeing Plant Nos. 1 and 2 located to the north along the Duwamish River, were used to manufacture four-engine, Boeing B-17B, Flying Fortresses for the United States Army Air Corps:

The manufacture of parts takes place at Boeing Plant No. 1, and small sub-assemblies are made at the new Boeing Plant No. 3. Both of these other plants feed the assembly lines at Plant No. 2. (New York National Guardsman 1940)

The Boeing Aircraft Company used the original Fisher Body Corporation Woodworking Facility and the associated water storage tank only until the end of World War II, after which the Pacific Car & Foundry Company (PACCAR), the parent company of Kenworth Motor Truck Corporation (Kenworth), purchased the property in October 1945 (Siefkes 1998). Kenworth utilized the structures as a truck and bus manufacturing facility until a new facility opened in Renton, Washington in 1993. Afterwards, Kenworth's use of the East Marginal Way property dwindled until finally ceasing by 2001 (Kenworth 2013). The Fisher Body Corporation Woodworking Plant and associated water storage tank were originally built during Tawkila's period of early industrial development along the Duwamish River. However, the buildings no longer retain enough integrity to convey an association with either period. In addition, although the structures were utilized by FBC, Boeing, and Kenworth to manufacture wood parts for automobile bodies, airplane parts, and trucks, a majority of the modifications that affected their overall integrity occurred after the historic period, thereby negatively impacting their association with all three companies. The structures did play a role in the manufacturing of parts for war planes during World War II; however, this contribution is not sufficient to be the basis for satisfaction of local or National Register significance criteria. Although the structures were built as part of FBC's operations, they did not serve as the office or work place for any of the Fisher brothers. The structures are also not associated with any significant individuals from Boeing or Kenworth who may have worked at the facility during its various stages of manufacturing. The water storage tank also does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, style, or method of design or construction. It is unlikely that the water storage tank could contribute additional information which could be considered important to the history of the local area or the state, or would be of any scientific value. As such, water storage tank does not appear to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places.

Physical description: The Fisher Body Corporation Woodworking Plant Water Storage Tank was designed as an elevated, spheroid-bottomed, riveted steel plate, water storage tank with a conical roof that is supported by six Z-laced girder steel legs. Built between 1928 and 1929, the water tower served to provide water pressure to the FBC manufacturing facility. No manufacturer's plaque or builder information could be found for the water storage tank.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisher Body Corporation Woodworking
Plant Water Storage Tank

Property ID: 720352

Bibliography:

Kenworth

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New York National Guardsman

1940 A Bomber Every Four Days. New York National Guardsman. March.

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1939 Increase Space. 5 December:17. Spokane, Washington.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Groundwater Treatment Facility

Property ID: 720356

Location



Address: 8801 E Marginal Way S, Seattle, WA, 98108, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, King County, T24R04E33, SEATTLE SOUTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: 1.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1940	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1967	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1975	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Waterworks action
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Waterworks action

Historic Context:

Category

Industry/Manufacturing

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Groundwater Treatment Facility

Property ID: 720356

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2019-10-08110, , Warehouse construction at 8801 East Marginal Way	10/25/2019		

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Groundwater Treatment Facility

Property ID: 720356

Photos



Groundwater Treatment Facility East Facade.jpg



Groundwater Treatment Facility North Facade.jpg



Groundwater Treatment Facility Additions East Facade.jpg



Groundwater Treatment Facility South Facade.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Groundwater Treatment Facility

Property ID: 720356

Inventory Details - 10/25/2019

Common name:

Date recorded: 10/25/2019

Field Recorder: Tracy Stropes

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Utilitarian
Roof Type	Gable - Side
Roof Material	Metal
Cladding	Metal
Structural System	Metal - Steel
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

Significance narrative: Aerial photos and maps indicate that the Groundwater Treatment Facility structure was built as a groundwater treatment facility on the western edge of what was either the Boeing or Kenworth campus when it was constructed between 1940 and 1964. The building is not known to be associated with any specific historic events and is not associated with any broad patterns of history or any significant persons. As a utilitarian building, it is not representative of any specific architectural style or method of construction. The building has been determined ineligible for designation as a King County Landmark and does not qualify for listing on the NRHP under any eligibility criteria, due to a lack of overall historic integrity and lack of association with any significant persons or events.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Groundwater Treatment Facility

Property ID: 720356

Physical description:

The Groundwater Treatment Facility was constructed along the western boundary of the property between 1940 and 1964. Between 1964 and 1969, the building was enlarged to the south, which increased its footprint by more than 100 percent. Also between 1964 and 1969, a small, wood-paneled addition was constructed on the east façade near the northeast corner of the building.

Currently, a large doorway is present on the south façade of the southern 1964 to 1969 addition, with a metal, sectional, roll-top door located on the interior of the wall. A metal pedestrian door with modern hardware is located immediately east of the large doorway. Although only one story in height, wood rooms and lofts were constructed on the interior of the southern 1964 to 1969 addition to allow for storage space.

No windows are located on the east façade and only one doorway with a hollow metal door is present near the northern end. Additional openings have been cut into the metal along the east façade of the building, but no window or door framing is present in the openings. Several sections of the east façade have also begun to rust off or have already fallen away.

Between 1969 and 1980, a small, flat-roofed concrete block addition was constructed on the east façade of the building, north of the 1964 to 1969 wood-paneled addition. Three other additions were constructed on the north façade between 1969 and 1980, including: a flat-roofed, metal-clad portion with a sectional, roll-up door; a small, brick, shed-roofed addition constructed onto the metal-clad addition's north façade; and a concrete block addition constructed west of the metal-clad addition.

The original building and the additions were combined into one single, large, utilitarian structure not designed in any specific architectural style. Framing for the original building, the 1964 to 1969 southern addition, and the 1969 to 1980 metal-clad addition consists of metal I-beams that support a side-gabled roof. These portions of the building are clad in riveted metal siding and the roof exhibits sheet metal roofing. The original building and all additions are entirely unadorned with no architectural detailing present.